

Poetry.

Evolution.

By WALTER W. SKEAT.

A boy sat dreaming near a sunken brook,
Drinking of things to come, and yet content
To view the landscape with a captured
Sight.

The sun set low with crimson light;

He was a perfect joy, and compare,

How this little earth had scenes so wondrous

late!

Long years have passed; the boy hath learned
His share.

Of knowledge of the soft that daily strives;

How art thou filled with bitter care and care,

And gosses want, road darkly over the

way.

Of cupidity! Here, men and wives,

How canst thou do a wrong that giveth

That earth hath done where infants cheat and

harm?

Oh that the course of time could back

to when such skies could yield a perfect

peace!

When every shore, all, go with golden foun,

Even as now showed beauty's rich increase;

And every skylark sang bale sorrow cease,

Before the lasson of life had learned to

teach.

How that fair earth is marred by sin of

man!

But wherefore backward gaze with fond re-

gret?

Causth not learn the lesson thou wouldst

teach?

His face is forward, and his bow low set;

His limb is straight, his heart's boundless ready;

If evermore at times, joy visits each

Whom sin is pure, conceive what joy may

thir!

A world insulted by crime untouched by ill!

Look forward! Though thy mind must fall to

earth,

The vast developments of endless time,

Believe that He, whose smile hath the smile

This little earth, can in thy plan combine,

Compass a universe that knows no crime,

And wait!

God in good that throws wide the golden

gate.

—(The Academy.)

What is Charity?

If we fulfil the royal law according to the

Scripture, that shall love thy neighbor as

thyself, do well.—James 2:8.

It is not the gift of creation bestows,

Nor that care that from sentiment languidly

flows;

Nor that creation that's spread for the purple

soiled guest;

Nor the blushing, the wealthy and proud to a

feast;

But ask of the Gospel—Its pages have said,

It is love to the creature your Maker has

made;

And to the heart the good tree taketh root;

It will shed over the life the most beautiful

fruit;

It is the little address* in the whispering a tear;

*It is the whisper of hope in the desolate

care;

It is the smile of encouragement, given to me;

Whom malice degradation first marked for

her own;

*It is the answer that turns away anger and

wrath;

*It is the hand that strews roses in misery's

path;

*It is the hand that tends softly the chamber of

pain;

*It is the gift that the giver expects not

again;

*It is the word that is sold in an absent one's

praise;

*Or to save from dishonor, distrust or dis-

grace;

*It is the thought that would wond never at

the test;

Theology urged, the fault frankly con-

fessed;

*It is the biting what others would not wish

revealed;

*It is a friend's secret error forever con-

cealed;

As in every transaction that's open to view,

*It is to act as you'd wish others acted by

you.

Living Over.

By W. W. WINCHESTER ADAMS.

There are days to live, we would gladly

live over;

There are others, ah, yes, we'd gladly for-

get;

Would it pay to live over all those that are

pushing;

And take all the dark ones so filled with re-

gret?

There's the day on the mountain, the glorious

sunset,

The talk and the talk as we came home at

one;

A "red-letter" day in the memory of friend-

ship;

Would we live it all over on the morrow to

get over?

There's the loved of our childhood, the home

spent there;

Such delights as they seem as we often

look back;

But who would live over again the sad part-

ies?

Say, wouldn't we rather the first pleasure

last?

Ah, no, it is best that we cannot live over

Not even one day with its pleasures or

pains.

Except our memory, where stored for all

ages,

What is best to be kept of life's losses and

pains?

Selected Tale.

A HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.

In 1859, a month or two before the

outbreak of the Franco-German war,

one of the most promising cadets, or

as they commonly called, "pupils," of

the military college of St. Cyr, was

Gaston de Langeais.

He was the last

representative of an ancient family in

Brittany, whose traditional obstinacy

and impatience of control he had in-

herited to an extent which had rendered

him more popular with his comrades

than with the presiding authorities.

Not that he was especially remark-

able for his inflexions or hisbustardianism,

or that his infractions of rules were

more frequent than those of the ma-

jority of his fellows. On one point

alone he was intractable, and exercised

all his ingenuity in repeated attempts

to escape a regulation which was re-

pugnant to him. Gifted by nature with

an abundance of luxuriant curling

hair, of which he was inordinately vain,

the prescribed necessity of having it

cropped short was a perpetual griev-

ance to him; and he looked anxious-

forward to his second year at St. Cyr,

and to his consequent emancipation

from the too close scrutiny to which he

had hitherto been periodically sub-

jected.

"In two months," he said exultingly

to one of his intimates, "my time here

will be up, and once named officer, I

shall be free as air, and no longer

ashamed to show myself to my cousin

Louise. For you see," he added lifting

his cap and displaying a thick growth

of short curl's carefully flattened down,

"I still have some hair left."

Casuals in the air, however, are apt

to collapse; and Gaston's visionary

projects were to say the least, prema-

ture.

A few mornings later, at the usual

hour of parade, the corps of cadets

were unexpectedly summoned to under-

go the inspection of the infantry leu-

ttenant, Bouchard, a lynx-eyed master-

of-arms favorably disposed to

cadets destined for cavalry regi-

ments whom he contemned as "coxcombs."

De Langeais,

as the recognized leader of the corps

was particularly obnoxious to him; and

his keen eyes twinkled maliciously

as he examined him curiously.

"Well, lieutenant he said, you won't

have me cropp'd now!"

"So it seems," grimly replied the

lieutenant, turning somewhat reluctantly

from the proffered grasp.

"I have more to you, by the way, Bouchard

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Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.

WINTER TIME TABLE

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York, beginning

FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1889.

via Newport and Wickford R. R. and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 10.30 A.M. arriving in New York 1.30 P.M. 1.45 P.M. 2.15 P.M. 3.30 P.M. 4.30 P.M. and Boston 10.35 A.M.

Leave Wickford at 10.20 A.M. arriving in New York 1.30 P.M. 1.45 P.M. 2.15 P.M. 3.30 P.M. and Boston 12.20 A.M.

Leave Newport at 11.30 A.M. arriving in New York at 1.05 P.M. 1.20 P.M. 2.15 P.M. 3.30 P.M. and Boston 1.30 P.M.

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The West Virginia legislature is to meet on the third Monday in January to find out who was elected governor of that State a year ago last November.

The village of Contrevoile in this State is thoroughly stirred up over a supposed incendiary in their midst who is the proprietor of a drug store in the centre of the village.

The appointment of Judge Brewer, of Kansas, to the Supreme Court bench was confirmed on Wednesday, as was that of ex-Gov. Burnham of this State, to be Consul General at Rome.

The Democratic postmaster of Quincy, Mass., has appointed letter carriers all of whom are Republicans and soldiers. He probably knows which side his bread is buttered on.

It is expected that the celebrated Sprague case will be reached in the United States Supreme Court early next month. This is a case to test the validity of the trust deed given to the Union Company which overlooks the settlement of this vast estate. There are some \$20,000,000 involved. It looks as though there would be no end to this unfortunate litigation.

An attempt was made Wednesday to rob the State National Bank of Pawtucket. Three men entered the bank, two of them engaged the two officers in conversation while the third jumped over the tell and helped himself to the money lying on the table. He was discovered in the act but got away with some \$100. No trace of the robbers has yet been found.

The price of gas furnished by the Newport Gas Light Company is now \$1.50 per 1,000 feet. Quite a reduction from \$1, the price charged twenty-five years ago.—*Advertiser*.

Still there is no reduction in the size of the dividends paid by the company and probably none in the profits of the business. It makes no difference how much the price of gas may be reduced the meter can be depended upon for keeping up the profits every time.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver are crying out that the country is outgrowing its money circulation. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that from March, 1878, to October, 1889, the increase of money in circulation was over 70 per cent, while the population in the meantime gained about 30 per cent. It will now be in order for them to explain the pressing necessity for an indefinite increase in our coinage on that ground.

Last spring it was anticipated that the Administration would offer the country an American policy, based upon the rehabilitation of our carrying trade and the extension of American commerce and influence abroad. No one can doubt, after reading President Harrison's message, that if the anticipation is not fulfilled, it will not be the fault of the Executive. His recommendations on that subject have the merit of definiteness and vigor.

The verdict of the press and officials of New Orleans upon Secretary Pocock's reply to Mayor Shakespeare's official announcement of the death of Jefferson Davis is significant. It indicates that while the ex-Confederates assert the honesty of their own motives and the integrity of their leaders by solemnizing the death of their chief, they recognize that the page which recorded a fratricidal struggle has been turned down for good with this last entry.

The direct tax bill will probably be passed by this Congress and will not be vetoed by the President as it was by President Cleveland a year ago. This bill is simply a measure of justice. In 1862 a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars was made upon the various States of the Union. Some paid it, including every New England State, others did not. This bill now provides for reimbursing those States that paid the tax with the amount which they paid in. In the last Congress this measure was passed, Democrats as well as Republicans voting for it, but President Cleveland vetoed it as he wanted to keep the surplus intact as a political argument. There cannot be, nor has there been, any just argument advanced why this money should not be returned to the States that paid it, and thus relieve the local treasuries. The amount to be paid the New England States will be as follows:

Massachusetts, \$24,351; Maine, \$42,829; New Hampshire, \$21,406; Vermont, \$21,068; Rhode Island, \$10,363; Connecticut, \$805,211.

Our Newport dealers complain that people go to Providence or Boston to do their trading. Why shouldn't they? The merchants in those cities are alive to the business of offering tempting inducements. They fill the columns of the papers with tempting arrays of bargains. Our Newport merchants, many of them at least, do not seem to believe in advertising, and if they do advertise at all they put their money into some outside scheme where few can see it, instead of patronizing a legitimate newspaper which is read by thousands of people. These remarks do not apply to all our people, for we have some merchants who know how to advertise, and these are the people who get the trade. In these days no man can expect a large trade unless he lets people know what he has got to sell, and there is no way to let people know that fact so surely as through the columns of the local newspaper. Experience has proved that the largest business has been built up by the largest advertising.

Clipper sleds for boys, sleighs for girls at prices low. A. C. Titus & Co.

TARIFF REFORM.

It is rather amusing to notice, in the glittering generalities of the Tariff reformers of Democratic stripe from the apostle utterances of the Sage of Buffalo to the petty bark of the young Mugwump, the ingenuity with which the tariff on sugar is avoided. Yet sugar is not only a necessity in our domestic economy, but in its manifold uses in the preservation of fruits supports a large and varied industry. It paid last year a large percentage of our foreign duties and its abolition would relieve the Treasury of a very considerable part of that dangerous surplus.

Why this tenderness on the part of our Democratic friends? Unless it be that it is a staple of Louisiana product. Yet everyone who knows anything of sugar culture knows that Louisiana is not in all respects suited to this product. The cane which in Cuba grows for years from the same root must in Louisiana be replanted at least once every three years and that the entire crop is liable to destruction by frost, as in 1857.

The removal of the duty would put an end to the odious sugar trust, and any possible combination to raise the price of the article, and we might have once more on our tables the delicious white sugar which combines the purity of the refined article with the delicate fragrance and flavor of the cane.

Not that we would remove the duty without providing a suitable compensation to the Louisiana planter. We have already in these columns suggested that this might take the form of a bounty to the planter in the raising of some other crop for a sufficient term of years.

We should like to hear what our quid-nunc reformers have to say on this subject. With the tariff removed from sugar and that internal revenue tax taken from tobacco and additions made to the free list as the President suggests, there need be no quarreling in Congress over a new schedule, but each article might be taken up, discussed on its own merits, and the duty upon it amended to general satisfaction.

The wool question is one of this class which demands an independent treatment. The tariff on wool is supposed to be in protection of the American sheep raiser. The sugar raiser is protected, the rice grower is protected when everyone knows that American rice of the best quality stands commands the highest prices in all markets. But the sheep raiser must be left to compete with Australia and South America without protection. Consistency is not an article of the Democratic faith.

We are not prepared to express an opinion on the wool question. We only protest against this or any other tariff question being made a party question. The party line may properly enough be drawn between tariff for revenue and tariff for protection, and here we may say to our Democratic friends that the present tariff would not pay the annual expenses of the government without the help of part of the internal revenue tax which is a legacy of the "late unpleasants."

But what amount of tariff is necessary for protection is a matter on which the doctors disagree. The wool question seems to be the most intricate of these economic puzzles. The deliberations of the Pan-American Congress may contribute to its solution. If we are to admit South American wool free of duty it should be under an agreement for an equivalent treatment of our products and manufactures.

It strikes us that there is an urgent need of an examination into the internal management of the Newport Hospital. For many months past we have been flooded with complaints of neglect and in some instances of harsh treatment of the patients. The conduct of the Matron in taking away the nurse that was being employed in a private family attending a case of very severe illness, certainly showed very little kindness of heart to say the least. One night in the early part of this week a patient, a Miss Nelly Bly, one of its enterprising female reporters, on an attempt to circumnavigate the globe in seventy-five days, Miss Bly left New York November 14, and if no accident occurs she will be back in the World office on the morning of January 25, 1890. Mr. John Brisben Walker, the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, has dispatched Miss Elizabeth Bland on a similar trip in the opposite direction, and it is said that he has wagered the World \$1,000 to \$500 that she will beat Miss Bly.

The Providence Telegram is daily engaged in fighting over the battle of the late municipal election in that city. It can not reconcile itself to the fact of defeat when it so confidently claimed a narrow victory. The Telegram ought to learn by this time that there is nothing certain in politics but uncertainty.

The verdict of the jury in the Cronin murder case was rendered Monday af-

ter a deliberation from Friday. Coughlin, Sullivan, and Bucke were found guilty of murder and were sentenced to hard labor for life. Kainre was sentenced to three years imprisonment and Bege was found not guilty.

Judge Daniels Baker, commissioner, sold the Mott farm, so called, on the West road in Portsmouth, Wednesday by order of the Supreme court. Mr. Jacob Mott, Jr., was the purchaser, and the price paid was \$12,000.

The Mormons have begun the persecution of witnesses who testified against them in the recent Endowment House cases. The Court promised protection to these witnesses, but no Court can protect a man against a shot in the dark. If Mormon persecution carried on to any extent it would not be surprising to see some counter-Governor organization effected, but in an illegal contest the Mormons would have

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Five large mantel clocks, marbleized case, 8 hour, cathedral zone, half price

A. C. Titus & Co.

A Shocking Accident.

A shocking accident occurred on the Denver and Rio Grande road Wednesday night four miles west of Walsenburg, Col., in which an engineer and fireman were instantly killed and a large amount of property destroyed. A freight train made up of two engines in front and 22 cars of cattle, ten freight cars and caboose, and an engine in the rear. The train soon broke in three parts and then began a race for life, as the middle section was loose from the engine with no brakeman on it. The engines ran about three miles at the rate of over a mile a minute down a grade 90 feet to the mile, and here the middle section, with 21 cars loaded with cattle and lumber, overtook them. The first engine escaped, but the second was instantly overwhelmed in a great mass of flying wreckage which buried the engineer and fireman beneath it, killing them instantly. Portions of timber on the flying cars were thrown over 200 feet when the collision occurred. Seven cars of cattle and eight cars of lumber were piled up in the wreck and nearly all of the cattle killed or horribly mangled.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Sunday morning 9:30 meeting in Second Baptist church.

Praise service at 6 o'clock Sunday evening in the Association hall.

The Bible study class promises to be a popular department. It is probable that several classes will be conducted weekly in the Association rooms.

The gymnasium is aggressive in its work, and not only the committee, but the members are uniting in the effort of increasing the membership in that department.

The December Magazine was issued this week. The January number will contain the annual reports of the committee.

The Junior department rules, etc., are rapidly becoming completed. The committee appointed to inaugurate this branch of the work will endeavor to offer the boys many inducements of an interesting character.

Another American military invention has gone into the hands of British capitalists. The Driggs-Schroeder rapid-firing gun, like the Hotchkiss, the Maxim and other weapons could not make terms with our Government. It was reported, on the strength of experiments made some months ago, that this gun was greatly superior to other quick-firing cannon, and that the mechanism could be applied to pieces of larger caliber than that of the Armstrong and other foreign types, but our Government rejected it, although it has several of the guns finished or under contract for some of the new vessels. Possibly our experts have something still better in view.

Alaska offers a good opportunity for an experiment. There are some thirty thousand Indians there, most of them as low down as they make them. They have not been gathered upon reservations as elsewhere in the West. The government can deal with them from the outset as individuals and note the difference in results between that and the tribal reservation policy. It is necessary, however, that to obtain any satisfactory results something should be done to curb the evil influence of profligate whites upon these Indians which has already formed the gist of official complaint.

Traveling clothing dealers have got into trouble in Great Barrington, Mass. They came and advertised the usual "great bankrupt sale of woolen clothing," but the local dealers took exception. Consequently an expert purchased some of the clothing and proved it to be entirely cotton and shoddy, and then the travelers were arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The court ruled that the complaint was well founded and the traveling shysters were compelled to pay a fine. Perhaps there may be less of these miscreants hereafter.

The New York World has started Miss Nelly Bly, one of its enterprising female reporters, on an attempt to circumnavigate the globe in seventy-five days. Miss Bly left New York November 14, and if no accident occurs she will be back in the World office on the morning of January 25, 1890. Mr. John Brisben Walker, the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, has dispatched Miss Elizabeth Bland on a similar trip in the opposite direction, and it is said that he has wagered the World \$1,000 to \$500 that she will beat Miss Bly.

A red hot fight is being made against the confirmation of Mr. Morgan, Indian Commissioner, and Mr. Worcester, superintendent of Indian schools. Both a female connected with the institution was sent to see that she was properly cared for although they knew what condition she left her room.

The only action the Hospital people took in the entire matter was to telephone to the police station, and there they seem to consider that their responsibility ended. Perhaps it did legally, but in the cause of humanity we protest against such inaction.

The Newport Hospital has been for many years on the charities of Newport, and there ought to be some means to avert the public that it is managed in a christian manner.

The verdict of the jury in the Cronin murder case was rendered Monday af-

ter a deliberation from Friday. Coughlin, Sullivan, and Bucke were found guilty of murder and were sentenced to hard labor for life. Kainre was sentenced to three years imprisonment and Bege was found not guilty.

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DOINGS AT THE CAPITOL.

Speaker Reed Right on Time—Adjournment for the Holidays—Committee of Work—Defeat in the House of Representatives—Death of Mrs. Harrington—State—Death of General Morgan—Various Matters.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16, 1889.

Speaker Reed has lost no time since his election. He expects to announce the remainder of the standing committee of the House this week.

Mr. Reed has been called a lazy man, and perhaps he is, but if so it is a great pity that a lazy man hasn't been elected Speaker of the House before this, for in the matter of appointing the committees he is ahead of all his recent predecessors.

A joint resolution has already been introduced in the Senate providing for a Congressional recess from next Saturday to January 4, and there is not the slightest doubt about its passing both Houses. The recess will not, however, be spent in idleness. The important committees will be in session almost every day getting business in shape.

Mr. McKinley, chairman of the new Ways and Means committee, proposed to go to work at once upon the tariff bill which is to be passed at this session. It is probable that what was known as the Senate tariff bill at the last session of Congress will be used as the basis of the new bill. Trusts too are to be looked after by the same committee. The election committee will take up the contested election cases and push them through as rapidly as may be consistent with justice to all parties concerned.

The more that is known about the distribution in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms the more things look for all concerned. A committee of the House made a hurried investigation of the business methods of that office, and in its report to the House said enough about its looseness to justify almost any kind of rumors. Several agents of Leedon's personal account was discovered to be \$500 short, and the books show that he has used the government funds right along to disburse money for members of the House, and put the profits in his own pockets. The amount stolen by Leedon the absconding cashier, is within a fraction of \$12,000, and who is to lose it is still a debatable question. Either the government or the members for whose pay the money was intended, will have to be responsible, as it seems to be generally conceded that owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case nothing can be made out of the \$50,000 bond of Leedon. What makes the thing look worse for all concerned, is that no serious effort has been made to trace Silcott and try to bring him back. The fact that Leedon and quite a number of members and ex-members of the House would be very sorry indeed to see Silcott under arrest, for ten days at least, might come next.

The investigation of the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms showed Speaker Reed's account to be overdrawn \$1,000. This created a big sensation when it first leaked out, but was quickly quelled when Mr. Reed's testimony was called to it, by the following statement from that gentleman: "I have never overdrawn my account, in fact I have never drawn a cent until it was due. After I was elected Speaker he was due me \$1,000. I handed it in my certificate that the money might be given to me from the treasury in the form of a draft on New York. I got my draft in due time, and I cannot understand how the draft could have been issued by the treasury without the deposit of my certificate in the regular way. That's the whole transaction and I don't see how it can be called an over draft. It was certainly not due to any set of mine." Mr. Reed's experience shows the carelessness manner of doing business which was prevalent.

The death of Mrs. Harrison's sister, Mrs. Scott-Lord, has cast a social gloom over the White House which will remain during the entire season. It will, of course, not prevent the usual official entertainments.

On motion of Representative Butterworth, the House without a division passed a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the Ohio ballot box forgery. Mr. Butterworth made a few hasty remarks in asking the House to vote for his resolution, and every honorable man must wish that the Congressional committee may succeed in ridding the nation of this disgrace. Failing with the committee of five, however, will be a very grave calamity, and punishment should follow close upon detection.

The House is just now receiving an average of 300 letters a day from Congressmen, and their requests take precedence over all others. It has had the effect of delaying the other correspondence of the office very much, but it is only temporary. The Congressmen will soon obtain the information they desire and then the other fellows will have a show.

A red hot fight is being made against the confirmation of Mr. Morgan, Indian Commissioner, and Mr. Worcester, superintendent of Indian schools. Both a female connected with the institution was sent to see that she was properly cared for although they knew what condition she left her room.

The fight against them is carried on in the part of the Spokesmen and a religious denomination which considers that some of its rights and privileges have been taken away interfered with.

The Providence Telegram is daily engaged in fighting over the battle of the late municipal election in that city. It can not reconcile itself to the fact of defeat when it so confidently claimed a narrow victory. The Telegram ought to learn by this time that there is nothing certain in politics but uncertainty.

The verdict of the jury in the Cronin murder case was rendered Monday af-

ter a deliberation from Friday. Coughlin, Sullivan, and Bucke were found guilty of murder and were sentenced to hard labor for life. Kainre was sentenced to three years imprisonment and Bege was found not guilty.

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Five large mantel clocks, marbleized case, 8 hour, cathedral zone, half price

A. C. Titus & Co.

SOCIETY ELECTIONS.

Newport Associates, No. 1, N. H. A.

President—John J. Perkins.

Vice President—Arthur L. Gilligan.

Furniture.

A NEW LINE OF
CARPETS

M. Cottrell's.
NEW STYLES IN
Chamber Furniture!
NEW LINE OF
PAPER HANGINGS.
Furniture of all Descriptions,
Carpets, Oil Cloths and
Mattings.

M. COTTRELL,
COTTRELL BLOCK.

11-12 Next to the Post Office.

Do You Want

A SOFA, LOUNGE, EASY CHAIR
or any Upholstered Furniture?

—CALL AT—

28 JOHN St.,

and have it made at your own price, upon a
guarantee of being perfectly satisfactory.Furniture Repairing, Mattresses Made
Over, Window Shades Put Up, Carpets
Made and Laid, &c., &c.

GEO. NASON.

10-3

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Wall Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN POLES,

DRAPERY MATERIALS,

—AND—

FURNITURE COVERINGS

After a large line of

ENGLISH WOODSTOCK

CARPETS

—AND—

RUGS and MATS.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

Must Be Sold!

30 HORSES,

50 Carriages

—AND—

HARNESS of all kinds.

Now is the time to get a team cheap, as
the season is broke and I have no
use for them.

Carriages both now and Second-

Hand.

New Leather-Top Buggy. Box or
Phaeton, only \$65.

Pony Team complete, \$125.

Call and see the goods I mean to sell.

Geo. P. Lawton,

TOURO STREET.

WALL PAPER

BARGAINS.

S. Val. Strong White Back Paper, \$3 to \$5.
" Gilt " 6 to the
" Enthroned Gilt " 8 to the
" All Widths of Silk Borders, 2 to 4 per yd.
" Color " 10 to 12.Send two 2c. stamps for sample.
Please state what you want and what col-
ors and cost you want sample sent.

F. H. CADY.

305 HIGHEST. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1-14-47

James U. Cooper,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

3 MILL-STREET.

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGNPAINTING
GLAZING and GRANING,
SPECIAL ATTENTION given
to EASOMINING.

NEWPORT HARD WAX POLISH

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Reopening of the Photograph Gal-
lery, over Bryer's Furniture Rooms,
156 Thames St., opp. Boston Store.

Where all kinds of photographic work will be

done to the latest style of art from the studio

to the studio, including portraits of children, Give

a kiss, Pine tree, large landscape, Water-

operator, 126 Thames St. A. L. LEAVITT.

310

Clothing.

WM. H. ASHLEY & CO.

The popular and reliable clothing, again pre-
sent for inspection a stock ofMEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS'
—AND—
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,—IN THE—
LATEST STYLES
—AND AT—
LOWEST PRICES.20 South Main St., Borden's Block
Providence, Rhode Island.M. COTTRELL,
COTTRELL BLOCK.

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138 Thames St.

Trimming Furs

In stock. Special orders in Trim-

ming Furs furnished at short no-

tice. We make a specialty of

Repairing and Altering

Fur Garments and Muffs.

Already received. Also a nice

line of

Trimming Furs

In stock. Special orders in Trim-

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Repairing and Altering

Fur Garments and Muffs.

1-12

HENRY D. SPOONER

TAILOR,

REMOVED

TO

128 THAMES STREET.

REMOVAL!!

I. B. BACHELLER or

Baby one Solid Rash

Ugly, painful, blotchy, malodorous. No

rest by day nor peace by night. Doctors

and all remedies failed. Tried Cuticura.

Effect wonderful. Saved life.

Cured by Cuticura

One infant child, now six years of age, was attacked with a

violent, malignant skin disease.

All ordinary remedies failed to cure it, but Cuticura, applied with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower

portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid, ugly, painful, blotchy, and malodorous. The doctor said it was beyond his power to cure it.

It was then referred to the Cuticura.

The effect was simply

marvelous.

In three or four weeks a complete cure was brought, leaving the little fellow's person healthy and strong as though he had never been ill.

The Cuticura has saved his life, and the boy is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever

occurred.

GEORGE H. LEAVITT, Atty at Law and Ex-Prof.

Atty at Law and Ex-Prof.

John Alderson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Franklin Street.

ONE DOOR ABOVE THAMES STREET.

Lady's Cloaks, Clovers and Walking Coats & jackets.

Ladies' every description made to order

A NEW LINE OF

Seasonable Goods

JUST RECEIVED. 1-24

FUR GOODS!

MUFFS,

C*AP*ES,

BOAS

—AND—

COLLARS *

In all the most

Fashionable Furs

Already received. Also a nice

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Trimming Furs

In stock. Special orders in Trim-

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Repairing and Altering

Fur Garments and Muffs.

1-12

J. E. Seabury,

218 & 220 Thames St.

Repairing and Altering

Fur Garments and Muffs.

1-12

HENRY D. SPOONER

TAILOR,

REMOVED

TO

128 THAMES STREET.

REMOVAL!!

I. B. BACHELLER or

C. H. SEATLE,

Commercial Wharf.

I have removed my

Trunk & Harness Business

to store formerly occupied by T. G. S. Turner,

opposite the Boston Store, where I shall make

a specialty of the

F. H. CADY.

3 MILL-STREET.

PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL & SIGNPAINTING
GLAZING and GRANING,

SPECIAL ATTENTION given

to EASOMINING.

John McCarty.

Carriage Trimming.

Harness Snaps at half-price. Heavy

Express Harnesses in Nickel and

Brass a specialty.

James U. Cooper,

PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

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Please state what you want and what col-
ors and cost you want sample sent.

F. H. CADY.

305 HIGHEST. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New Advertisements. A. C. Landers' Column

The H. W. LADD CO.

GENTLEMEN'S
House Coats—AND—
SMOKING JACKETSAt reasonable prices.
London-Made Coats
In a variety of cloths.
\$10.00 TO \$100.

PLAIN CLOTH JACKETS,

Lined and trimmed with quilted satin.

\$9.00 TO \$18.00.

New Neckwear. He Takes After Us!

Don't you think so? Has our smile
He's what the lamented A. Ward
would call

"An Amoosin Cos."

He's like the bargain-seekers who

Take After Us

Whenever they want to save
money.

We're Amoosin Cos.

Towners just now with our genuine
bargains. It isAmazing Competition
Amusing Customers

We're just hustling out goods.

PRICES TELL

and the people

TELL the PRICES.

That's what makes business
good at LANDERS'.

An Unparalleled Stock

to select from at the

Lowest Prices.

New Goods Every Day.

Stock will be kept up until December 24. If you are thinking of a fine

LAMP.

See Landers' display in Brass, Sil-
ver, Bisque and Iron with all
the best Burners.

Every Lamp Warranted.

A SILVER BANQUET LAMP with
Centre-Draft Burner and Six 10-
inch Shade, for \$8.50.FINE SILVER LAMP. Centre-
Draft, 10-inch Dome Shade, for
\$3.25.You can try these Lamps. If they
do not suit and light is not suffi-
cient you can return it; as I
have warranted everyLamp, and we have
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